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ull Sheet Official Bulletin

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Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents



JULIUS ALBAUGH October MAGCS Host NOVEMBER 11, 1968 MEETING BRAE LOCH COUNTRY CLUB Harry Nielsen, Host

ARTICLES

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THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

DICK TREVARTHAN, Editor 122 Evergreen Drive Frankfort, Illinois 60423

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The President's Message



L. to R. Joe Dinelli, MAGCS Golf Champion 1967 and 1968, Julius Albaugh, Charles Dinelli, Benny Kronn and Henry Loutsch. Charles Dinelli and Henry Loutsch represent 96 years of service at Westmoreland Country Club. Charles 40 years and Henry 56 years.

IF YOU ARE NEW IN THE MAGCS, AND WANT TO GET ACQUAINTED, SEND THE BULL SHEET A PICTURE OF YOURSELF, ALONG WITH YOUR CLUB'S NAME, ETC.

Heavy rains during the day made it necessary to postpone the annual golf tournament at the Rolling Green Country Club September 19th. Many thanks to Denis Straus, Grounds Superintendent, and John Anderson, Club Manager, for their fine hospitality. Even though the weather was poor, 76 attended the meeting and enjoyed a delicious steak dinner. During the business meeting it was voted on to send Oscar Miles to the National Conference as our Voting Delegate and Ed Wollenberg as the Alternate Delegate. Paul Voykin will represent our association as Advisory Delegate at the National Conference and Harold Frederickson will assist him. Any member planning to draw their vote at the National Conference please notify Oscar Miles or Roy Nelson far in advance. If it is done this way there will be less embarrassment and you will be doing the Association a favor.

The passing of Dr. Burton Musser was a great loss to all those affiliated with Turfgrass. A great educator, and a thorough scientist (research), he will be missed by Golf Superintendents throughout the world.

Dr. Marvin Ferguson's article in the September issue of Golfdom titled "Are Your Course Maintenance Dollars Spent Wisely?" is very interesting. Dr. Ferguson gives his opinions on such questions as whether it is better to hire a Superintendent at \$8,000 or \$15,000. Hire 20 men at \$1.75 an hour or 6 good men at a higher scale, or have 8 mowers 10 years old or 5 machines replaced regularly.

Our Dinner Dance and Turf Clinic will soon be held. The Chairmen have worked hard planning these activities. Your attendance and enthusiastic support is all they want as a reward. This we cannot deny them.

In closing, my wife and I take this opportunity to wish all of you a very "Happy Thanksgiving". We hope that you and your families will all be together.

> Walter H. Fuchs President



Norman W. Kramer, GCSA Director

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF ME AS A GCSA DIRECTOR?

By Norman Kramer

The first important thing is to have a complete understanding with your family of the work and time that will be involved. They must realize that there will be countless hours spent away from home on GCSAA business and numerous hours at home spent in reading mail and answering correspondence. In order to do a really good job for the National, I believe a man's family must be behind him 100% since their life will be affected too.

Secondly, after the family understand and is willing and eager to cooperate, you must come to the same understanding with the people you work for; whether it be a private or public course — they must know and understand that there will be days when you will not be at the club and just exactly who will be in charge in your absence.

Time is, of course, a most valued thing in our lives - and this is the most needed in order to be an officer of the GCSAA. There are two meetings a year. one in the spring and one in the fall. The spring meeting is usually in May and the fall meeting in late October or November. The minimum time required for these meetings is four days each. In the case of the officers it is usually five or six depending on how much business must be done before the regular meetings begin. In my case, I have averaged five days each meeting due to the fact that as Co-Chairman of the Educational Committee and Public Relations Committee, we must meet a day in advance of the regular scheduled meeting to finalize all our committee business so that we are able to go into the Board meeting fully prepared. The time mentioned above excludes traveling time and each meeting is held in a different city with an eye toward future conference sites.

The annual conference and show held in January (or February) of each year means about 10 days of steady work for the GCSAA officers. The better part of two weeks is spent before, during and after the conference in meetings starting out with the Preconference meetings which begins on Friday morning before the conference and will run through Sunday night. The opening of the conference and show on Monday does not mean the end of the work – all officers and directors have various meetings and duties throughout the entire week to keep things running as smoothly as possible.

Immediately following the closing of the conference at Friday noon, the GCSAA Board goes back into session with the newly elected officers and directors. This meeting may run through to late Sunday afternoon with letup only for dinner and sleep.

While there is much work and time involved with the GCSAA we must not forget our local chapters the backbone of our National. I average three meetings a month to local chapters in my area. And, of course, there are local and general turf conferences to attend. These are held at various times of the year depending on the areas. I have attended at least five of these each year, either as a speaker of guest, since my election in 1966. I also feel it very important to speak to local garden clubs, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and any other local organizations I can fit into my schedule.

While serving as Director of the GCSAA is time consuming and involves much extra work we must remember the people before us who have given so much of their time and efforts in order to help our organization and profession move ahead. Serving on the Board of Directors of the GCSAA, as your representative, is a great honor. While it is not rewarding dollarwise of course, the satisfaction of being able to serve your fellow-superintendent and help your profession to move upward and onward toward better things gives an inner satisfaction combined with a great pride in the people who make up the GCSAA and pride in our chosen profession. I am humble, and at the same time, very proud to be a Director of the GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIA-TION OF AMERICA.

PRESS RELEASE

October 28, 1968

The first Certified Golf Superintendents were designated by the Rocky Mountain Golf Course Superintendents Association at their October meeting. Stan Metsker of Boulder Country Club and Ken Voorhies of Columbine Country Club were presented their certificates by Howard Gaskill, chairman of the certification committee.

Both of the men being honored are past presidents of the Association and have been in golf course work for over ten years. They also had to meet the educational and association requirements of the certification program.

The purpose of this program is to recognize those persons who are truly professional golf course superintendents. Such a man must have the specialized knowledge, the competence to practice, and the attitude of a professional man.

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HOLMES' CORNER by James L. Holmes USGA Green Section Mid-Continent Director

While visiting at Kirtland Country Club, Willoughly, Ohio, Robert Fannin, Golf Course Superintendent and Ed Meister, Chairman of the Greens Committee and I were observing their number 16 green, located in a low lying area surrounded with trees. I was curious to know how they were able to maintain a suitable putting turf on this green, especially during July and August. Bob informed me, that about 2 o'clock on hot humid days he obtains a couple tubs full of ice cubes from the club house and broadcasts said ice cubes over the putting surface. This unique practice has been followed for the past 6 years, during which time no significant amount of turf has been lost. Prior to the ice cube treatment, number 16 was syringed on hot humid afternoons with appreciable loss of turf. The fact that one putting surface has been helped with ice cubes is no criterion for using ice on all greens of this type but it certainly is an interesting phenomenon.

Of biggest interest to turf people at the present time seems to be labor. The labor wage rate is increasing rapidly and is becoming extremely difficult to obtain competent and conscientious help. This is leading to accelerated automation of every type maintenance program which conceivably can be automated. It is the accepted practice to install automatic watering systems on new courses and many older clubs are switching or planning to switch in the near future. Further, this tendency or necessity to automate has brought about the introduction of multiple green mowers, pesticide application with helicopters and the now accepted practice of using individual transportation mobiles for workers.

On making a visit at Medinah Country Club a couple of weeks ago, John Jackman pointed out control of **Poa annua** with the use of benefin. Indeed, a very interesting syndrome had developed. Application was made with a drop spreader, thus strips of turf failed to receive the herbicide. These strips contained considerably more **Poa annua** than areas which had received the chemical. The presence of benefin had definitely discouraged fall fill-in of this weed. I believe we should be interested in observing over all results obtained at Medinah as this material may be useful as a **Poa annua** control agent. However, overall development, as with any newly introduced product, must be observed for a number of seasons. We still must determine if desirable grasses, namely bentgrass, is unaffected or undamaged following continued use of this type material and, will desirable grasses persist during periods of stress such as unusual winter weather or extreme summer heat. It is beginning to appear that we can reduce or eradicate **Poa annua**, from more desirable turf, if we wish to spend the money and work at this project with sufficient vigor.

I had the pleasure of visiting with Dave Burke, at Terre Haute Country Club last week. Dave was working hard, especially trying to figure out the watering system, and in preparing the course for the winter season. Dave reported he and Mrs. Burke are happy at Terre Haute and so far have been delighted to be there.

Artificial grass greens have been recently installed at Bushnell Golf Course, Bushnell, Illinois. The average size is approximately 20 x 40 feet. A few were somewhat larger than this and a couple were somewhat smaller. In any event there was less than 10,000 sq. ft. of total artificial turf area. The cost of installation was \$27,000. It seemed that a well played shot did not hold especially well and the line of putt was not particularly accurate. To my knowledge this is the first course in Illinois where artificial greens have been installed and anyone interested might well take a trip to Bushnell for further particulars.



L. to R. Bob Green, Joe Grenko, and Albert Staudt.



JOE DINELLI WINS MAGCS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1968

On a beautiful autumnal day this past October 15 seventy-five M.A.G.C.S. golfers played Westmoreland Country Club. The golf course was in excellent condition, and we are most grateful to Superintendent Julius Albaugh for affording us the opportunity to play the annual fall tournament at Westmoreland Country Club.

Joe Dinelli won the championship event for the second consecutive year. Joe scored a very respectful 76 to win by five strokes from his nearest competitors, runner-ups Art Benson, Jr., and Don Gricus.

In the senior championship event (50 years and over) there was a three-way tie for the trophy. Ben Kronn, Charley Rack, and Bob Williams each scored 83. The names of the three winners are inscribed on the trophy. An amiable agreement was reached by the three winners as to whom should have possession of the trophy. It was decided that the eldest should have the trophy. Charley Rack finally admitted to being 51 years old and walked off with the trophy.

In the Peoria handicap event Russ Reed toured the golf course with 108 well placed blows to earn a 43 handicap and net a winning score of 65. Ben Kronn was runner-up with a 66 net. Other prize winners were:

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Ken Goodman Tom Conway Harry Nielsen Joe Grenko Wayne Trometer Dick Richardson Frank Krueger Bruce Sering Wike Mulvihill Bill Krafft Willard Berkow Al Wietecha Ed Burke

The following four players shot the lowest gross scores of the day:

Joe Dinelli	76
Art Benson, Jr.	81
Don Gricus	81
Bill Hargrave	82

These players will be entered as the M.A.G.C.S. Chapter team in the National tournament that will be played at the King's Inn Golf Club, Freeport, on the Grand Bahama Island, January 15-17, 1969. In event any member of the team cannot be present, the following players as alternates will replace the absentee players. All of the following players, listed in alphabetical order, scored 83:

Ben Kronn	Charles Rack
Harold Michaels	Chuck Reed, Jr.
Michael V. Mulvihill	Bob Williams

Thanks to Harold "Butch" Borgman and Harry Adams, MacGregor sales representatives in the Chicagoland area, for donating a set of MacGregor woods and irons for the Peoria handicap event.

> Al Bertucci, MAGCS Golf Chairman

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WEIGH IT OUT

This is a table published by the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association in its newsletter which every superintendent should keep within easy reach. Any man who says "Who Needs It?" – that he has all this stuff committed to memory – has got to be kidding.

VOLUME

1 liter = 1.056 qts. 1 gallon = 281 cu. in. or .1337 cu. ft. gallon weighs 8.33 pounds. million gallons = 3.0689 acre feet. 1 1 cu. ft. = 1728 cu. in. or 7.48 gal. 1 cu. ft. weighs 62.4 pounds. 1 g.p.m. = .00223 cu. ft./ sec. or 1440 gal./day. 1 m.g.d = 1.547 cu. ft./sec. or 695 gal./min. 1 cu. ft./sec. = 7.48 gal./sec. or 448.8 g.p.m. or 646,272 g.p.d. or .992 Acre inch/hr. 1 acre inch/day requires 18.7 g.p.m. cont. flow. 1 cu. ft. = 1,728 cu. in. 1 cu. yd. = 27 cu. ft. 1 Acre ft. = 1,613 cu. yds. $1 \, \text{sq. yd.} = 9 \, \text{sq. ft.}$ 1 Acre = 4,840 sq. yds. 1 Acre = 43,560 sq. ft. 1 pt. = 16 oz.1 at. = 32 oz. 1 gal. = 128 oz. 1 oz./1,000 = 2.72 pts./Acre. 1 gal./1,000 sq. ft. = 43.6 gal./Acre. AREA Circumference of a circle C = dx3.1416. Dia. of a circle D = cx.3183. Area of a circle $A = d^2 x .7854$ or $A = r^{2} \times 3.1416.$ Area of a rectangle $A = L \times W$. Area of a Triangle $A = Base \times \frac{1}{2}$ Perpendicular height. Area of Parallelogram A 1/2 Base x Height. Volume of tanks $V = d^{2} \times L$. Volume of cylinder in gals. $V = d^2 \times L \times .0034$. 1 mile = 1,760 yds.1 mile = 5,280 ft. $1 \text{ rod} = 16\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 1 Acre = 43,560 sq. ft. 1 sq. ft. = 144 sq. inches. WEIGHT 1 pound = 453.6 grams. 1 long ton = 2240 pounds. 1 oz./1,000 sq. ft. = 2.72 pounds/Acre. 1 pound/1,000 sq. ft = 43.6 pounds/Acre. 100 pounds/Acre = 2.3 pounds/1,000 sq. ft. TEMPERATURE Cent. Temperature 5/9 (F - 32). Farenheit Temp. 9/5 (C + 32). FERTILIZERS Ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, potasium chloride, sodium nitrate. 435 #/ A or 10 #/1,000. 110#/A or 21/2#/1,000.

Ground limestone, ground dolomitic limestone or potassium sulphate.

870#/A or 20#/1,000.

280/#A or 61/2#/1,000.

Amonium phosphate, mixed fertilizers (10-10-10), etc.

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50#/A or 18 oz./1,000.

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20#/A 01 5#/1,000.

From Golfdom, Fall 1967, Vol. 41, No. 10.

WHO'S A WINDY CITY?

Prior to World War I the U.S. Weather Bureau office in Chicago was located on the top floor of the Board of Trade Building where wind velocities are always greater than they are at ground level; consequently as reports were daily recorded it was found that the wind in the Chicago area always seemed to be blowing at a greater velocity than in surrounding cities; hence the misnomer "The Windy City".

The average wind in the Chicago area taken from the official figures at the Midway Weather Bureau Station is 10.7 miles per hour, the highest wind ever recorded was 87 miles per hour, but New York and Buffalo greatly exceed this for both average 14.7 miles per hour, the highest wind in New York was 113 miles per hour which is 26 m.p.h. more than Chicago's highest. Next in average wind velocities comes Cleveland with 12.7 m.p.h., then comes Toledo, Minneapolis and St. Louis – all ahead of Chicago in average wind velocities.

So the next time you hear someone making that crack about Chicago being the Windy City tell them to go and fly a kite – but for real good results tell them to fly it in either New York, Buffalo, Toledo, Minneapolis or St. Louis where they really have winds.

C. E. (Scotty) Stewart

FREE ENGINEERING CAN BE COSTLY \$\$

Golf course superintendents who accept "free" engineering services offered by equipment suppliers may pay a high price for it. Free engineering services is really an illusion and can hardly be considered free for the costs must be recovered somehow by the supplier, usually they are concealed in the orders that are won. This illusion encourages practices that inflate costs and wastes engineering man-power already in short supply.

Superintendents should realize that the manufacturer's representative is primarily concerned with selling a product. Any assistance offered is usually aimed at closing a sale, under these circumstances a manufacturer's representative can hardly be completely objective.

Any superintendent planning a major capital expenditure should look at all the factors objectively through the eyes of club member engineers or a consulting engineer. After a thorough evaluation a recommendation should be made to the Board of Directors whether to proceed at all, and, if so, the best course to follow. Only then can equipment be selected that is best suited for the purpose, and balanced design developed that gives consideration to first costs as well as subsequent operating and maintenance costs.



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"THE FORGOTTEN MAN" (Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss. Daily Herald)

Who is the Forgotten Man? He is that individual who does an honest day's work, pays his bills, brings up two or more children, keeps up a small savings account, never asks for charity from anyone, never gets into trouble with the police, never finds fault unless a principle is involved — in short, he is the individual who keeps going on his own momentum, good times, bad times, or indifferent times.

When the hat is passed around, the Forgotten Man chips in his mite. The tax-gatherer visits him regularly and collects toll for the upkeep of the police courts, jails, workhouses, and the relief rolls none of which the Forgotten Man ever uses. He is self-supporting, self-starting, self-sufficient, and being so, he is counted in on nothing except the census.

The Forgotten Man is just the everyday, common, ordinary, plain citizen who does the best he can and makes a pretty good job of it. He is the man you can count on in times of war or in times of peace, in times of hysterical prosperity or in times of gloomy depression; in times of Republican management. He is the dependable old horse broken to harness, and he will stand without hitching.

Remember, there are millions of him, and there isn't much chance that he will go crazy even though the whole world about him does seem inclined that way. When things get too bad he will take a hand at running them himself, and you can depend upon him to do it in a sensible way.

Thanks to Leo Cleary.



L. to R. Benny Kronn, Domenic Grotti, Joe Dinelli, and Bob Williams.



L. to R. Gene Conway, Tom Conway, Ed Smith, and Francis Krueger.



L. to R. Carl Grassel, Ed Steward, Marvin Grueing, and Willard Berkow.

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CONTROLLING MOLES by Stan Rachesky Entomologist, University of Illinois

Moles destroy turf and ornamental plants or bulbs by direct feeding. The main damage is done when plant roots are dislodged as the animals work through the soil in search of earthworms and insects (grubs), which form the bulk of their diet. Plant seeds, roots, and bulbs in mole runs are usually destroyed by mice or other rodents that use the passages. Earthworms are beneficial in maintaining good texture porosity of the soil. However, soils containing many earthworms and insects, larvae or grubs will attract moles and their removal or reduction may be desired in some locations.

Moles produce one litter of about four young each year. Nests are usually deep, beneath the protective cover of a large stone, tree, sidewalk or roadway. The hard-working little animal has keen senses of smell, touch, and hearing, but is almost blind. Moles are most active on damp, cloudy days in spring and fall.

If deprived of their food supply (earthworms, insects), moles will be forced to move to other areas. The use of insecticides will reduce this food supply.

Chlordane or dieldrin are the insecticides to use to control earthworms and turf insects. Following are suggested formulations:

Insecticide	Amt. per	Amt. per
Dieldrin	1,000 sq. ft.	acre
18.6% EC 5% granules Chlordane	¹ / ₂ pt. 1 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	2 gals. 60 lbs.
45% EC	1/2 pt.	21/2 gals.
10% granules	21/2 lbs.	100 lbs.

The best time to trap is in early spring, when the first ridges are noted, or after the first fall rains. Trapping is difficult in midsummer or in winter, when moles are deep in the ground.

Since all runways may not be in use, find the active ones by rolling and leveling the ridges, or by stepping down on several ridges around the edge of the turf area to see which ones the moles will raise again. Flagging these spots will help to keep track of which ones were rolled or flattened. Assume these to be the main runways and trapping should start here. Do not leave a trap set in a spot more than one day if it fails to make a catch. Re-set it in another runway.

Choker Trap

Press down a small section of the runway lightly (Fig. 1) with the hand or foot to make a base for the trigger pan. Make slits in the ground (Fig. 2) for the loops. Set choker loops in the slits (Fig. 3) so that the loops encircle the runway. Be sure that the bottoms of the loops (Fig. 4) are at least an inch below the original passage.

Inspect traps after a rain. If the soil has washed away, leaving a space beneath a trap trigger, insert a chip or flat stone in this space to insure quick trigger action.

Harpoon Trap

After finding the active runway, level the ridge as in Fig. 1. Set the trap with the two pointed supports astride the runway and inserted into the ground deeply enough to prevent recoil when the trap is sprung (Fig. 5). The prongs should be poised about an inch above the original runway. Raise and release the prongs several times before adjusting the trigger so that earth will not prevent full trap action. Always re-set after a rain.





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